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SPRING-ACTION SUCTION HEAD

5 Background of the Invention:

Field of the Invention:

The invention relates to a spring-action suction head on a separating device for sheets, in particular for lifting sheets from a sheet stack of a sheet processing machine, e.g. a  
10 printing press.

It is necessary here for a suction head which can be acted on pneumatically to attract the sheet by suction in a lower position, for it to lift the sheet to a higher level and  
15 remain in the upper position for a short time after letting go of the sheet, until the suction head is again lowered onto the sheet stack to lift a subsequent sheet.

German Patent DE 1 929 714 C discloses a mechanical gear  
20 mechanism that holds the spring-action suction head in a raised position and lowers it initially quickly and, in the lower region, slowly, in order to pick up the subsequent sheet. Mechanical gear mechanisms are very expensive, however, and require a large amount of installation space.

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German Patent DE 932 495 discloses a spring-action suction head that is equipped with a pneumatic configuration for holding the spring-action suction head in a raised position. In the case of the spring-action suction head according to DE 5 932 495, it is, however, not possible to control the lowering speed of the spring-action suction head.

Summary of the Invention:

It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a 10 spring-action suction head that overcomes the above-mentioned disadvantages of the prior art devices of this general type, which makes it possible to hold the spring-action suction head pneumatically in a raised position, the intention being also to make retarded lowering of the spring-action suction head in 15 order to pick up a subsequent sheet possible.

With the foregoing and other objects in view there is provided, in accordance with the invention, a spring-action suction head. The suction head contains a first suction 20 chamber having a volume for lifting the spring-action suction head and the volume being varied by applying a vacuum, and a second suction chamber coaxially surrounding the first suction chamber for holding the spring-action suction head and for reducing a lowering speed of the spring-action suction head. 25

It is an advantage of the invention that the device according to the invention requires only a small amount of installation space and that the retarded lowering and gentle contact between the spring-action suction head and the sheets which  
5 are to be separated prevent double or multiple sheets from being attracted by suction. This measure ensures a continuous sheet feed free of disturbances.

In accordance with an added feature of the invention, a  
10 controlled vacuum supply fluidically communicates with the second suction chamber.

In accordance with another feature of the invention, an adjustable cross-flow channel is provided and the second  
15 suction chamber is operatively connected to the adjustable cross-flow channel. Preferably, the adjustable cross-flow channel has an adjustable length.

In accordance with an additional feature of the invention, a  
20 lifting cylinder delimits both the first suction chamber and the second suction chamber. Preferably, the lifting cylinder has at least one non-return valve. The non-return valve is disposed in a through opening between the second suction chamber and atmosphere.

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In accordance with a further feature of the invention, dedicated rotary valves are provide and include a first rotary valve connected to the first suction chamber and a second rotary valve connected to the second suction chamber.

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In accordance with a further added feature of the invention, an adjustable restrictor is provided and the second rotary valve is connected to the atmosphere through the adjustable restrictor. It is thus possible to ventilate the second suction chamber through the adjustable restrictor.

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In accordance with another additional feature of the invention, the adjustable cross-flow channel has a bore that is disposed axially parallel to the lifting cylinder. The second suction chamber has at least one opening connecting the second suction chamber to the bore of the cross-flow channel. A closing element is disposed in the bore of the adjustable cross-flow channel, the bore has an operable length being adjusted by a position of the closing element in the bore. Optionally, the opening in the second suction chamber is one of a plurality of openings connecting the second suction chamber to the bore. The positioning of the closing element determines the number of the openings available for fluidically communicating between the second suction chamber and the bore.

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Other features which are considered as characteristic for the invention are set forth in the appended claims.

Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as embodied in a spring-action suction head, it is nevertheless  
5 not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims.

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The construction and method of operation of the invention, however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the  
15 accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of a sheet fed rotary press;

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Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic, sectional view through a spring-action suction head according to the invention in a raised position;

Fig. 3 is diagrammatic, sectional view of the spring-action suction head according to the invention during its rapid downward movement;

5 Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic, sectional view of the spring-action suction head according to the invention during a retarded downward movement; and

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic, sectional view of the spring-action  
10 suction head according to the invention during its rapid upward movement.

Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

Referring now to the figures of the drawing in detail and  
15 first, particularly, to Fig. 1 thereof, there is shown a rotary press 1. The press 1 processes sheets 7 and has a feeder 2, at least one printing unit 3 and 4 and a deliverer 6. The sheets 7 are taken from a sheet stack 8 and, separated or overlapped, are fed over a feed table 9 to the printing  
20 units 3 and 4. The latter each contain a plate cylinder 11; 12 in a known manner. The plate cylinders 11 and 12 each have a device 13, 14 for fixing flexible printing plates.

Furthermore, each plate cylinder 11; 12 is assigned a device  
16; 17 for semiautomatically or fully automatically changing a  
25 printing plate.

The sheet stack 8 lies on a stack plate 10 which can be raised under control. The removal of the sheets 7 takes place from the top of the sheet stack 8 by a suction head 18, as it is known, which inter alia has a number of lifting and dragging  
5 suction headss 19, 21 to separate the sheets 7. Furthermore, blowing devices 22 for loosening the top sheet layers and sensing elements 23 for tracking the stack are provided. In order to align the sheet stack 8, in particular the top sheets 7 of the sheet stack 8, a number of side and rear stops are  
10 provided.

The lifting suction headss 19 are configured as spring-action suction heads, as they are known, i.e. the volume of a first suction chamber 26 is changed when the first suction chamber  
15 26 is subjected to vacuum and at the same time a suction nozzle 27 is covered by the sheet 7 to be separated, the change in volume causing the suction nozzle 27 and thus the sheet 7 to be raised (Fig. 2). The suction nozzle 27 is disposed at the end of a cylindrical body 28 that is guided on  
20 a cylindrical tube 29 of a spring-action suction head housing 31. Here, the tube 29 and suction nozzle 27 and the sheet 7 form the first suction chamber 26. At the end remote from the suction nozzle 27, the cylinder body 28 has an outer collar 32 which, configured as a piston, closes off a cylindrical second  
25 suction chamber 33 which surrounds the first suction chamber 26 coaxially. Disposed in the outer collar 32 are a number of

through openings, or at least one through opening 36, which each have a non-return valve 37.

An adjustable closing element 39 is disposed in a bore 38 that  
5 is axially parallel to both the first suction chamber 26 and the second suction chamber 33. The bore 38 is connected to the second suction chamber 33 by a number of openings 41 disposed in the axial direction, or by a longitudinal slot. It is possible to set the length of the bore or cross-flow  
10 channel 38; 41 by adjusting the closing element 39.

Via a first rotary valve 42, it is possible to connect the first suction chamber 26, in a controlled manner, to a vacuum source 43 or to atmosphere. Via a second rotary valve 44, it  
15 is possible to connect the second suction chamber 33, in a controlled manner, to the vacuum source 43 or to atmosphere, an adjustable restrictor 46 being connected between the rotary valve 44 and atmosphere.

20 Fig. 2 shows the spring-action suction head 19 in a raised position; the suction nozzle 27 is covered here by a sheet 7. There is a vacuum in the first suction chamber 26. The sheet 7 is then released as a result of the first rotary valve 42 connecting the suction chamber 26 to atmosphere. At  
25 approximately the same time, the second rotary valve 44



connects the second suction chamber 33 to the vacuum source 43, so that the cylinder 28 is held in the upper position.

Fig. 3 shows the cylinder 28 of the spring-action suction head 19 in a somewhat lowered position. Here, the second rotary valve 44 connects the second suction chamber 33 to atmosphere, so that the spring-action suction head 19 falls downward as a result of its inherent weight or an additional spring. In the region of the openings 41 of the bore 38, the second suction chamber 33 is additionally ventilated through the openings 41, so that a lowering movement of the spring-action suction head 19 proceeds relatively rapidly.

Fig. 4 shows the spring-action suction head 19 in a position shortly before it reaches the lowest suction position. The openings 41 are now closed and do not permit any further ventilation of the second suction chamber 33, so that the latter is ventilated merely via the adjustable restrictor 46. This has the consequence that the lowering speed of the spring-action suction head 19 is braked and the latter can come into contact gently with the new sheet 7.

Fig. 5 shows the spring-action suction head 19 during its lifting movement at high speed. Here, the suction nozzle 27 is covered by the sheet 7. The first rotary valve 42 supplies vacuum to the first suction chamber 26 and pulls the spring-

action suction head 19 together with the sheet 7 upward. At the same time, the second suction chamber 33 is ventilated via the non-return valve 37 in the piston 32.

- 5 It is of course also possible to implement the ventilation of the second suction chamber 33 by earlier activation of the second rotary valve 44 with vacuum.